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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AMANDA CAUDEL, individually, and on
behalf of those similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Demand for Jury Trial

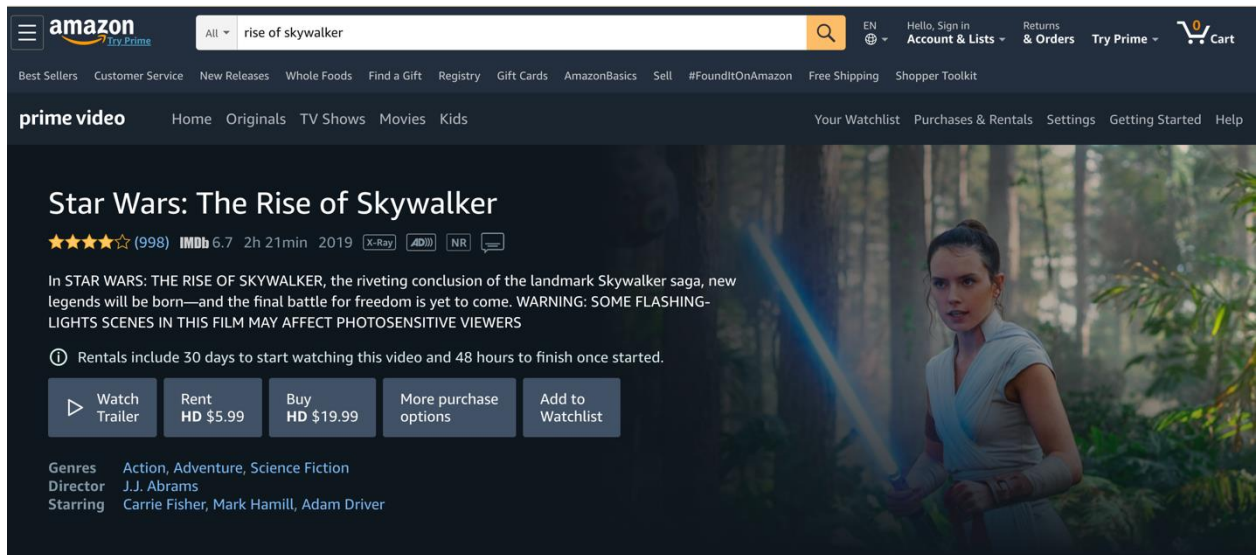
Plaintiff Amanda Caudel (“Plaintiff”) by her attorneys alleges upon information and belief, except for allegations pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based on personal knowledge:

1. Amazon.com, Inc. (“Defendant”) is the largest American online retailer and includes among its myriad services the option for consumers to rent or buy movies, television shows and other media (the “Video Content”) for a fee.

2. In the event that a consumer “Rents” Video Content, Defendant advertises that, for a fee of around \$5.99, the consumer will have access to the Video Content for 30 days and then for 48 hours after the consumer first watches the Video Content.

3. For a much higher fee of around \$19.99, Defendant offers the option to “Buy” the Video Content.

4. Below is a representative example of the options available to a consumer on Defendant’s website at the digital point-of-sale:



5. When a consumer chooses the option to “Buy” on the page of the Video Content by clicking on the “Buy” button, the Video Content instantly becomes available in the consumer’s video library without the consumer needing to accept any terms and conditions pursuant to a clickwrap agreement.

6. Consumers navigate to their videos on Defendant's website by clicking on a link that directs them to "Your Video Purchases & Rentals."

Your Account

Your Account
 Your Orders
 Your Dash Buttons
 Your Lists
 Your Recommendations
 Your Subscribe & Save Items
 Memberships & Subscriptions
 Your Service Requests
 Your Prime Membership
 Your Garage
 Your Fanshop
 Your Pets
 Start a Selling Account
 Register for a Business Account
 Your Amazon Credit Cards
 Your Content and Devices
 Your Music Library
 Your Amazon Photos
 Your Amazon Drive
 Your Prime Video
 Your Kindle Unlimited
 Your Watchlist
Your Video Purchases & Rentals
 Your Android Apps & Devices
 Switch Accounts
 Sign Out

7. The "Video Purchases & Rentals" webpage contains a collection of all available Video Content rented and purchased by Plaintiff on Defendant's website.

8. Reasonable consumers will expect that the use of a "Buy" button and the representation that their Video Content is a "Purchase" means that the consumer has paid for full access to the Video Content and, like any bought product, that access cannot be revoked.

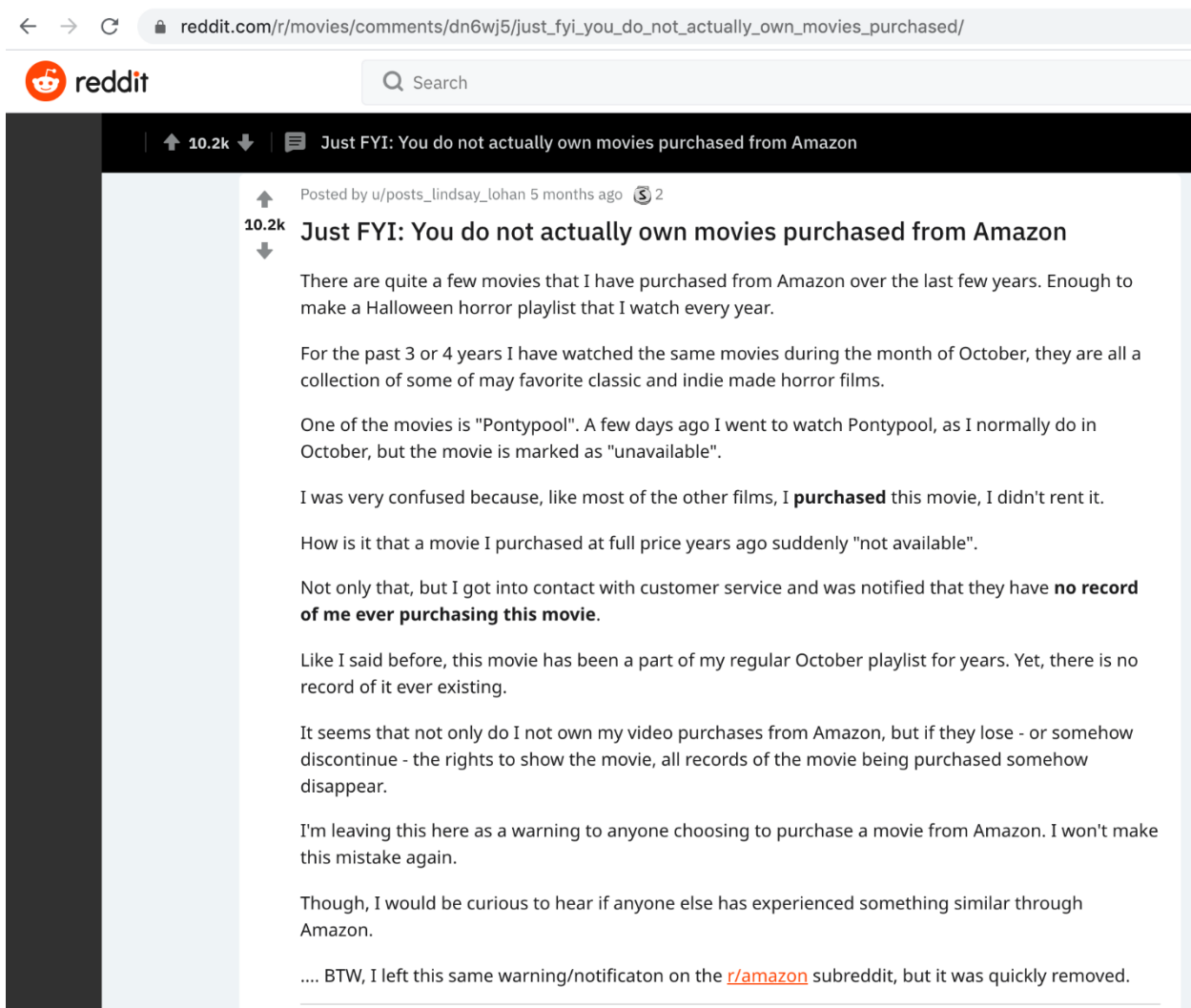
9. Unfortunately for consumers who chose the "Buy" option, this is deceptive and untrue. Rather, the ugly truth is that Defendant secretly reserves the right to terminate the consumers' access and use of the Video Content at any time, and has done so on numerous occasions, leaving the consumer without the ability to enjoy their already-bought Video Content.

1 10. Defendant's representations are misleading because they give the impression that
2 the Video Content is purchased – *i.e.* the person owns it - when in fact that is not true because
3 Defendant or others may revoke access to the Video Content at any time and for any reason.

4 11. In so representing the "Purchase" of Video Content as true ownership of the content,
5 Defendant took advantage of the (1) cognitive shortcuts made at the point-of-sale, *e.g.* Rent v. Buy
6 and (2) price of the Video Content, which is akin to an outright purchase versus a rental.

7 12. Though some consumers may get lucky and never lose access to any of their paid-
8 for media, others may one day find that their Video Content is now completely inaccessible.
9 Regardless, all consumers have overpaid for the Video Content because they are not in fact owners
10 of the Video Content, despite have paid extra money to "Buy" the product.

11 13. Defendant's representations that consumers are truly purchasing their Video
12 Content are designed to – and do – deceive, mislead and defraud consumers. A real-life experience
13 listed on a Reddit post explains the disappearing Video Content issue:



14. The above complaint posted around five months ago is not new news for Defendant. Indeed, Defendant has been aware for close to a decade that consumers are routinely misled by the manner in which it “sells” Video Content.

15. A Consumer Reports article from October 16, 2012 titled That Amazon Video You Bought? You May Not Actually Be Able To Watch It (*available at <https://www.consumerreports.org/consumerist/that-amazon-video-you-bought-you-may-not-actually-be-able-to-watch-it/>*) discusses Defendant’s unfair ability to pull “Purchased Digital Content” at any time: “This restriction isn’t mentioned on the purchase page of the movie, nor is the customer given any such warning during the buying process. It’s not even directly mentioned on the “Amazon Instant Video Usage Rules” page.” The article goes on to say that, “We’ve written

1 Amazon to ask why they do not make this restriction more clear during the purchasing process. If
2 the company replies — we’re not holding our breath on this one — we will update.” Apparently
3 Defendant never replied because the article was never updated to reflect that.

4 16. Defendant has sold more Video Content and at substantially higher prices per unit
5 than it would have in the absence of this misconduct, resulting in additional profits at the expense
6 of consumers.

7 17. The consumer belief that they are truly owning the Video Content has a material
8 bearing on price or consumer acceptance of Defendant’s video service because consumers are
9 willing to pay substantially more for Video Content that they believe they can access at any time
10 and for an indefinite period.

11 18. The value of the Video Content that Plaintiff and the Class members purchased and
12 consumed was materially less than its value as represented by Defendant.

13 19. Had Plaintiff and Class members known the truth, they would not have bought the
14 Video Content from Defendant or would have paid substantially less for it.

15 20. As a result of the false and misleading representations, the Video Content is sold at
16 a premium price, upon information and belief, at an average of \$14.99 per movie (compared to only
17 \$5.99 to rent the same Video Content), compared to other similar Video Content and services
18 represented in a non-misleading way.

19
20 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 21. Jurisdiction is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) (Class Action Fairness Act
22 of 2005 or “CAFA”).

23 22. Under CAFA, district courts have “original federal jurisdiction over class actions
24 involving (1) an aggregate amount in controversy of at least \$5,000,000; and (2) minimal
25 diversity[.]”

26 23. Plaintiff Amanda Caudel is a citizen of California.

27 24. Defendant is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Seattle,
28

King County, Washington and is a citizen of Washington.

25. Venue is proper because Plaintiff and many Class members reside in this District and Defendant does business in this District and State.

26. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts and transacts business, contracts to supply and supplies goods within California.

27. A substantial part of events and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

PARTIES

28. Plaintiff Amanda Caudel is a citizen of Fairfield, California in Solano County.

29. Defendant Amazon.com, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Seattle, King County, Washington.

30. During the relevant statutes of limitations, Plaintiff purchased the Video Content within her district and/or State for personal consumption and/or use in reliance on the representations that access to the Video Content upon its purchase would not be revoked by Defendant or others.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

31. The class consists of all California residents who purchased Video Content from Defendant from April 25, 2016 to the date of class certification and trial (“the Class”) Excluded from the Class are: governmental entities; Defendant; any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; Defendant’s officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, employees, co-conspirators, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns; and, any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

32. Common questions of law or fact predominate and include whether Defendant’s representations were and are misleading and if Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to damages.

33. Plaintiff’s claims and basis for relief are typical to other members because all were subjected to the same unfair and deceptive representations and actions by Defendant.

34. Plaintiff is an adequate representative because her interests do not conflict with other

members.

35. No individual inquiry is necessary since the focus is only on Defendant's practices and the Class is definable and ascertainable.

36. Individual actions would risk inconsistent results, be repetitive and are impractical to justify, as the claims are modest relative to the scope of the harm.

37. Plaintiff's counsel is competent and experienced in complex class action litigation and intends to adequately and fairly protect Class members' interests.

38. Plaintiff seeks class-wide injunctive relief because the practices continue.

CLAIMS

FIRST CLAIM

Violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act,

Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.*

On Behalf of the Class

Seeking Injunctive Relief Only

39. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

40. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the Class for violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.* (the "CLRA").

41. This claim is for injunctive relief only, pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782(d).

42. Under the CLRA, "services" means "work, labor, and services for other than a commercial or business use, including services furnished in connection with the sale or repair of goods." Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(b).

43. The component of Amazon Prime Video that enables online playing of "Purchased Videos" or Video Content is a "service" under the CLRA.

44. Under the CLRA, "consumer" means "an individual who seeks or acquires, by purchase or lease, any goods or services for personal, family, or household purposes." *Id.* § 1761(d).

1 indefinitely, when in fact Defendant knew that the Video Content could become unavailable for
2 viewing due to content provider licensing restrictions or other reasons.

3 53. Defendant violated the CLRA by making the representations and omissions it made
4 at the Video Content point-of-sale detailed above when it knew, or should have known, that its
5 representations and omissions were false and misleading.

6 54. Plaintiff and the Class members believed Defendant's representations that the Video
7 Content would viewable online indefinitely.

8 55. Plaintiff and the Class members would not have purchased the Video Content, but
9 for the misleading representations and/or omissions by Defendant detailed above.

10 56. The Video Content Plaintiff and the Class members received was worth less than
11 the Video Content for which they paid. Plaintiff and the Class members paid a premium price on
12 account of Defendant's misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed herein.

13 57. Plaintiff and the Class members were injured in fact and lost money as a result of
14 Defendant's representations and/or omissions about the Video Content detailed above. Plaintiff and
15 the Class members paid for Video Content they thought they were purchasing and, as such, would
16 be available for viewing indefinitely, when in fact Defendant knew that the Video Content could
17 become unavailable for viewing due to content provider licensing restrictions or other reasons.

18 58. Plaintiff, on behalf of the Class members, requests that the Court enjoin Defendant
19 from continuing to employ the unlawful methods, acts, and practices alleged herein pursuant to
20 California Civil Code section 1780(a)(2). If the Court does not restrain Defendant from engaging
21 in these practices in the future, Plaintiff and the Class members will be harmed in that they will
22 continue to believe they are purchasing Video Content for viewing indefinitely, when in fact, the
23 Video Content can be made unavailable at any time.

24 59. Therefore, Plaintiff prays only for injunctive relief consistent with the relief that the
25 California Supreme Court discussed in *McGill v. Citibank, N.A.*, 393 P.3d 85 (Cal. 2017)) and the
26 Ninth Circuit in *Blair v. Rent-a-Center Inc.*, 928 F.3d 819 (9th Cir. 2019).

SECOND CLAIM

Violation of California's False Advertising Law,

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *et seq.*

On Behalf of the Class

60. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

61. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the Class for violation of California's False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *et seq.* (the "FAL").

62. At all relevant times, Defendant has engaged in advertising and marketing representing that the Video Content may be purchased by consumers for viewing online indefinitely.

63. Defendant engaged in its advertising and marketing with intent to directly induce consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class members, to purchase the Video Content based on Defendant's false and misleading representations and omissions.

64. In making and disseminating the representations and omissions detailed herein, Defendant knew or should have known that the representations and omissions were untrue or misleading.

65. Plaintiff and the Class members believed Defendant's representations that they had purchased the Video Content and, accordingly, the Video Content would be available for viewing indefinitely.

66. Plaintiff and the Class members would not have purchased the Video Content, but for the misleading representations and/or omissions by Defendant detailed above.

67. The Video Content Plaintiff and the Class members purchased was worth less than the Video Content for which they paid. Plaintiff and the Class members paid a premium price on account of Defendant's misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed herein.

68. Plaintiff and the Class members were injured in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's representations and/or omissions about the Video Content detailed above. Plaintiff and

the Class members paid for Video Content that could be viewed online indefinitely but did not receive such a product because the Video Content may become unavailable due to potential content provider licensing restrictions or for other reasons.

69. Plaintiff, on behalf of the Class members, requests that the Court enjoin Defendant from engaging in the false and misleading advertising and marketing set forth herein. If the Court does not restrain Defendant from engaging in such conduct, Plaintiff and the Class members will be harmed in that they will continue to purchase Video Content they believe will be available indefinitely, when in fact, the Video Content can be made unavailable at any time.

70. Therefore, Plaintiff prays only for injunctive and other public relief consistent with the relief (such as restitution) that the California Supreme Court discussed in *McGill v. Citibank, N.A.*, 393 P.3d 85 (Cal. 2017) and the Ninth Circuit in *Blair v. Rent-a-Center Inc.*, 928 F.3d 819 (9th Cir. 2019).

THIRD CLAIM

Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law,

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*

Unlawful, Unfair, and Fraudulent Prongs

On Behalf of the Class

71. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

72. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the Class for violation of the unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent prongs of California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.* (the "UCL").

73. The circumstances giving rise to Plaintiff's and the Class members' allegations include Defendant's corporate policies regarding the sale and marketing of Video Content for purchase.

74. Under the UCL, "unfair competition" means and includes "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any

1 act prohibited by” the FAL. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

2 75. By engaging in the acts and practices described herein, Defendant has committed
3 one or more acts of “unfair competition” as the UCL defines the term.

4 76. Defendant has committed “unlawful” business acts or practices by violating the
5 CLRA and the FAL, as detailed above.

6 77. Defendant has committed “unfair” business acts or practices by, among other things:

7 a. engaging in conduct for which the utility of the conduct, if any, is
8 outweighed by the gravity of the consequences to Plaintiff and the members
9 of the Class;

10 b. engaging in conduct that is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or
11 substantially injurious to Plaintiff and the members of the Class; and

12 c. engaging in conduct that undermines or violates the spirit or intent of the
13 consumer protection laws that this Class Action Complaint invokes.

14 78. Defendant has committed unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business acts or
15 practices by, among other things, engaging in conduct Defendant knew or should have known was
16 likely to and did deceive reasonable consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class members.

17 79. As detailed above, Defendant’s unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent practices include
18 making false and misleading representations and/or omissions.

19 80. As detailed above, Defendant has made material representations that the Video
20 Content purchased by Plaintiff and the Class members would be available for viewing online
21 indefinitely.

22 81. Defendant made the representations and omissions with intent to directly induce
23 consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class members, to purchase the Video Content based on the
24 false and misleading representations and omissions.

25 82. Plaintiff and the Class members believed Defendant’s representations that the Video
26 Content would be available for viewing online indefinitely.

27 83. Plaintiff and the Class members would not have purchased the Products, but for the
28

misleading representations and/or omissions by Defendant detailed above.

84. The Video Content Plaintiff and the Class members received were worth less than the Video Content for which they paid. Plaintiff and the Class members paid a premium price on account of Defendant's misrepresentations and/or omissions detailed herein.

85. Plaintiff and the Class members were injured in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's violations of the unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent prongs of the UCL that are set out above. Plaintiff and the Class members paid for Video Content that they believed would be available for viewing online, but did not receive such a product because the Video Content may become unavailable due to potential content provider licensing restrictions or for other reasons.

86. Plaintiff, on behalf of the Class members, requests that the Court enjoin Defendant from engaging in the false and misleading advertising and marketing set forth herein. If the Court does not restrain Defendant from engaging in such conduct, Plaintiff and the Class members will be harmed in that they will continue to purchase Video Content they believe will be available indefinitely, when in fact, the Video Content can be made unavailable at any time.

87. Therefore, Plaintiff prays only for injunctive relief and other public relief (such as restitution) consistent with the relief that the California Supreme Court discussed in *McGill v. Citibank, N.A.*, 393 P.3d 85 (Cal. 2017) and the Ninth Circuit in *Blair v. Rent-a-Center Inc.*, 928 F.3d 819 (9th Cir. 2019).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class members, respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order:

A. certifying the proposed Class under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(2), as set forth above;

B. declaring that Defendant is financially responsible for notifying the Class members of the pendency of this suit;

C. declaring that Defendant has committed the violations of law alleged herein;

D. providing for any and all injunctive relief the Court deems appropriate;

E. awarding Plaintiff his reasonable costs and expenses of suit, including attorneys' fees;

F. awarding pre- and post-judgment interest to the extent the law allows; and

G. providing such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all causes of action so triable.

Dated: April 24, 2020

REESE LLP

/s/ Michael R. Reese

Michael R. Reese (SBN 206773)

Carlos F. Ramirez (*Pro hac vice* to be filed)

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Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class

AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL R. REESE

PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1780

Michael R. Reese declares:

1. I am an attorney duly admitted to practice before this Court. I am a partner in the law firm of Reese LLP, attorneys of record for Plaintiff Amanda Caudel.

2. I am one of the attorneys principally responsible for the handling of this matter. I am personally familiar with the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to the matters stated herein.

3. This action has been commenced in a county described in California Civil Code section 1780 as a proper place for the trial of the action. The transactions or a substantial portion thereof occurred in Solano County, California.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 24, 2020, at New York, New York

/s/ Michael R. Reese

Michael R. Reese